

REMARKS

Applicants still respectfully traverse the rejection of claims 1 - 15 under 35 U.S.C. §103 (a) as being unpatentable over Matsubara et al. ("Matsubara" EP 0936594 A1) in view of Baunach ("Baunach" US 4857910).

ARGUMENTS

Regarding claims 1 the Examiner states that it is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 (a) as being unpatentable over Matsubara in view of Baunach. Applicants respectfully traverse Examiner's rejection.

Applicants' invention relates to a raster generator that sequences through a list of line descriptors to produce a screen raster. The line descriptors include a line-count parameter and a line-type parameter. The line-type parameter defines the characteristics of each type of raster line, and the line-count parameter defines the number of lines of this type occurring in the sequence of lines that define the entire video or image frame. For efficient encoding, the characteristics of each type of raster line is defined in terms of a list of raster pattern types, each raster pattern type being further defined in terms of a sequence of specified durations of particular raster values. The raster generator sequences through the lists of line descriptors, raster patterns, and duration-value pairs, in a nested fashion. The generator thereby generates the screen raster pattern as a sequence of individual raster values that occur for specified durations within each line of each frame.

Matsubara relates to a display mode selection method and display unit controller that can typically be applied for in a display that is capable of displaying one of a multiple of different video input signals. The method comprises grouping display modes that have mutually overlapping tolerable ranges of the horizontal scanning frequency in a same block with respect to corresponding input display signals. The method also comprises obtaining a block number with respect to the input

display signal and selecting a display mode obtained thereof. The processing time for selecting the display mode has thereby decreased.

Examiner argues that one can interpret 'the line descriptor' of the invention as the 'block number' in Matsubara. Applicant respectfully disagrees with this assessment. In figure 3 of Matsubara the 'block number' groups displayable display modes (of Matsubara prior art figure 1) together that have mutually overlapping tolerable ranges of the horizontal scanning frequency in the same block. A display mode in Matsubara includes parameters such as polarity and vertical scanning frequency. The 'line descriptor' of the invention however defines a raster line within a raster of lines. Normally there are a multiple of raster line definitions within one raster of lines. The block number in Matsubara does not define a raster line within a raster of lines. Therefore, as someone skilled in the art will acknowledge, the 'block number' in Matsubara and 'the line descriptor' of the invention are distinctly different.

Also, the Examiner argues that one can interpret 'line-count parameter' of the invention as the 'number of displayable lines' in Matsubara. Applicant also respectfully disagrees with this assessment. A raster of lines in applicants' invention comprises a number of lines that together make up a raster. Each line of the raster in applicants' invention typically has a corresponding line count parameter (e.g., starting to count from the top of a video raster to the bottom) that can e.g., have a value ranging from 1 ..n (wherein n comprises the total number of lines in one raster). The number of displayable lines in Matsubara is used however to describe the vertical resolution of a raster. Therefore, as someone skilled in the art will again

acknowledge, the 'number of displayable lines' in Matsubara and 'line-count parameter' of the invention are distinctly different.

Moreover, the Examiner argues that one can interpret 'line-type parameter' of the invention as the 'id number' in Matsubara. Again, Applicant respectfully disagrees with this assessment. A raster of lines in applicants' invention comprises a number of lines. Each line of the raster, as described in applicants' invention, typically will be of a certain type denoted by the line-type parameter. Typically a raster comprises a multiple number of lines, wherein some may be of the same type some of another type, as somebody skilled in the art will acknowledge. The id number in Matsubara, assigned to the respective input signal, is used, as the name suggests, to identify each possible video input signal (in Fig 1, Matsubara shows, e.g., id 3 being an input signal with a 640 x 480 resolution, aka VGA). Therefore, as someone skilled in the art will again acknowledge, the 'number of displayable lines' in Matsubara and 'line-count parameter' of the invention are clearly distinctly different.

Therefore the Examiner does not show that all claim limitations are taught in the prior art or combination thereof.

On top of the previous arguments, Matsubara does not teach or suggest generating a raster. Matsubara describes a method to quickly determine the type of a video input signal, something that is very different from generating a raster. Therefore Matsubara teaches non-analogues art that cannot be used as a reference against Applicant's invention.

Summarizing, Applicants believe that Examiner's rejection of claim 1 rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103 (a) is incorrect.

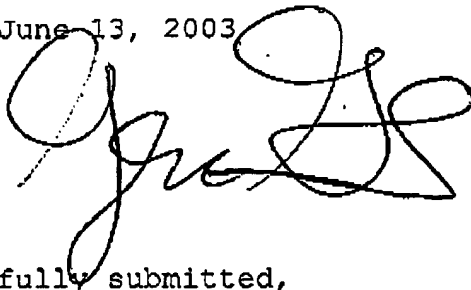
Because of the dependency or similarity in scope of Claims 2 - 15 to Claim 1, these claims are overcome Examiner's rejection according to above argumentation.

Applicants respectfully submit that he has answered all issues raised by the Examiner and that the application is accordingly in condition for allowance. Such allowance is therefore respectfully requested.

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Please credit any overpayments to the same account.

Dated: June 13, 2003



Respectfully submitted,

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